EUROPE.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT INTELLIGENCE.

The Bavaria, Bremen, City of Boston and Merrimae at New York and Cuba at Halifax.

SEVEN DAYS LATER NEWS.

Our Vienna, Berlin and Paris Correspondence.

WAR IN GERMANY.

Fighting Between the Prussian and Federal Troops.

A Federal Regiment Almost Annihilated.

Dresden in Possession of the Prussians.

FLIGHT OF THE KING OF SAXONY.

Cassel and Luneburg Surrendered to the Prussians.

The Austrians Across the Silesian Frontier and in Collision with the Prussians.

ITALY ACROSS THE MINCIO.

The Conflict on the Oder and Bibe Likely to Extend to the Ocean and the Adriatic.

Victor Emanuel at the Front and Garibaldi at Come.

GERMAN AND ITALIAN MANIFESTOES.

A Russian Army Corps Moved to the Austro-Russian Frontier.

Defeat of the English Reform Bill-A Cabinet Crisis, and Probable Resignation of Earl Russell.

John Bright on the Progress of Democracy.

Mr. Seward's Won-Intervention in Mexico.

The United States Iron-Clad at Cork-Atlantic Telegraph. &c.

nship Bremen, Capt. Meynaher, from South mpton on the 20th of June, arrived at this port early

The Inman steamship City of Boston, Captain Brooks, thich left Liverpool at three o'clock on the afternoor of the 20th, and Queenstown on the 21st of Jone, arrived at this port at noon yesterday.

North American Lloyd's steamahin Merriman 18, arrived at this port yesterday afternoon.

Liverpool at four o'clock June 23, and Queenstown the afternoon, on route for Boston. She has twenty-eight Raidfax and one hundred and seventeen Boston par-sangers. Purser Brown, of the Cubs, reports.—Spoke sel. For the latter four or five days of the pasage the weather was thick with fogs.

certs, is seven days later and of the very bighest imnice, as reporting the active commencement of a endous war struggle on the Continent between eration on one side and Italy and Austria on the

Prince Sigismund, son of the Crown Prince of Pruss a and grandson of the King, died in Berris, June 18. June Mr. Buillie asked the Secretary to the Admirally whether the government had received any information relative to the preparations of the French trop clad fleet for immediate service; whether they knew the number of ships of which that fleet consisted; and whether any preparations were being made to maintain our fleet upon an equality with that of France. Mr. T. G. Baring—The Admiralty have received no information of the prepara-tion of the French iron-clad fleet for immediate service. I am therefore relieved from the necessity of answering

the other two questions put by the bonorable member. arrived at Copenhagen June 16, where they intend staying a few weeks. It is supposed that the betrothal of ber Royal Highness Princess Dagmar with the Gravo-

with will be shortly proclaimed.

A bill before the English House of Commons provides that the Straits Settlements—that is, the Island of Sing apore, Prince of Wales' Island and Malacca-shall, at a sime to be fixed by order in Council, coase to be part of India; and the Queen in Council may establish lays and constitute courts for the gov anment of these settleministration is made at the desire of the merchants if

and settlements. The Lendon Times of the 18th of Jone has the follow-

The London Times of the 100 m.

Abit before the House of Commons provides that, after the adoption by the Legislatures of the two columns of addresses in favor of union, the Governor of British Columbia jeto p. claim Vancouver is and united British Columbia, and themceborth the two columns to be known as 'British Columbia' New Westiam are to be known as 'British Columbia' New Westiam are will be the capital Victoria is a larger roses and fe. to many respects, the most agreedy. Diago of residence, but it is very desirable that the west of covering the column of the columns and the column of the columns are this column to be selected, that the

sought this union, and would rather prefer being left alone. The correspondent of the London Times in Athens,

The correspondent of the London Times in Athens, writing on the 1sth of June, says:—
Greece has been occupied for the last ten days with the performance of one of the national comedies called a ministerial crisis. The present was not entirely destitute of some melodramatic interest; for in a place-hunting society every ministerial change produces some deangement in the public service, and is in reality a revolution in its way. The normal condition of the Hellenic government is mutability, and this crisis has given a ridd culous prominence to the contortions of the ministers, who have been cluning to their portfelies, or trying to snatch up better in the confusion.

The Moniture de Varnule of France, announces that the camp of Chalons has been concured by command of

The Moniteur de l'Armée of France, announces that the camp of Chalons has been opened by command of the Minister of War. Generals Bourbaki and Rose arrived at the camp on the 5th of June, with their staffs. The First division, commanded by General Bourbaki, is encamped on both sides of the road leading to the great Mourmeion. General d'Autemarre d'Erville, with his Generals of Brigade, Blanchard and Gault, and their aides de camp arrived at the camp on the 9th of June. Their division is lodged in tents to the left of the First division. The Commander-in-Chiof's staff, with General of Brigade Lebrun, arrived likewise on the 9th. The cavalry is nearly all arrived. General Feray's division forms the right at five hundred yards from the sion forms the right at five hundred yards from the railway. The light brigade arrived on the 12th the lancers and dragoons on the 13th, the reserve, composed of carabiniers and curressiers, on the 13th, 13th and 15th. The artillery commenced to arrive on the 10th, and will all have arrived on the 25th of June. The imperial quarters and those of the Commander-in-Chief are placed in the angle formed by the Roman road on one side and the high road to the Mourmelon on the other. Forty-eight hours were given to each battallon or squadron, on their arrival at the camp, to arrange

their tents, and on the third day they began manocurres.

The Prince Imperial of France has asked his father to allow him to learn the art of printing. A miniature press has accordingly been set up in his apartments, and M. Forestier, son of the printer of Montauban, has un-dertaken to initiate the child into the mysteries of his craft. It is to be hoped the future ruler of France will likewise imbibe an early appreciation of the advantages

An imperial decree had been issued prolonging the session of the Corps Législatif of France until the 30th of June. A government bill relative to the customs was brought forward in the Corps Législatif. The debate upon the war budget was continued.

We believe we are in a position to state that the majority of the guaranteeing Powers are contrary to the intervention of Turkey in the Principalities. France, England and Russia have forwarded a protest against this step to Constantinople.

In the Spanish Senate, on the 15th of June, the Minis-

The London Globe officially announces the appointmen

gal, as Governor of Jamaica.

The cattle disease had again broken out in Ireland, and vigorous measures had been taken to stamp out the infection. Returns showed a large decrease of the disease in England.

The shareholders of the Consolidated Bank Company had confirmed the arrangements made for a resumption of business. It was intended to reopen the bank on the 2d of July, should no legal difficulties prevent.

The Duke of Edinburg, Prince Alfred, was paying a three days' visit to Liverpool, and performing sundry public services, among other things inaugurating the new docks at Birkenhead. He was greatly lionized. The London Out says several iron-clads are being got ready to strengthen the British squadron in the Mediter

will be the new Governor of Jamaica.

It was reported that sixty guineas premium was being haid at Lloyds on the ship Monarch of the Seas, which left Liverpool March 28 for New York.

for the rente. of specie of nearly fourteen and a half millions.

The Aleppo arrived at Queenstown on the afternoon of

19th June.

The City of Cork and at Queenstown on the evening of the 19th of Jone.

The City of London arrived on the 20th of June.

The Britannia arrived at Glasgow on the 18th of June.

The Britannia arrived at Falmouth on the mining of the 21st of June.

The stramship Persia, from New York, vas intercepted at Crookhaven, at two o'clock P. M., on the 22d and reached Liverpool the 28d of June.

The Ericsson will not sail from Bremen as amounced, in consequence of the interruption of communication by the advance of the Frussian army into Hancyer.

OUR SPECIAL DESPATCHES.

FRANCE.

Our Paris Correspondence

War, the Beginning of the End-Napoleon My tifled-Fig. Calculations Confused by the German Diet Vote-Value of the Italian Alliance to Prunia-France Likely to

Prussians.
I expect you will hear by the next mail of a great bat-tle near Fraukfort and another in Bilesis.
The Bourse keeps up pretty well. War was so long expected that people are nes over and above frightened now that it has broken out. Rente is at 62.56 ex div.; Credit Mobilier 500°, shares are down at 600°. They never were so low before; but I take it they will go much lower yet. I expect to see a great expission of the arti-dual French credit which has such a long life.

AUSTRIA.

Our Vienna Correspondence.

Three Exciting Days—A Practical Joke on the Pressian Ambassador—The Emperor Napoleon's Letter—The Russian Austrian Alliance—The Recent Vole in the Diet—Pressia as a Rebet—The Relative Forces of the Austrian and Pressian Allies—The Emperor's Speech and Proclamation—Sanitary Arrangements—War Imminent—Reports of Ohole a—The Empress—The Queen of Sarony, &c. We have been having stirring times in the imposite

of Choice—The Empress—The Queen of Sarony, &c.
We have been having stirring times in the imperial
city since I last wrote you. On that day Baron Werther, the Prussian Ambassador, was to have left Vienna,
but a little practical joke was perpetrated upon him,
which detayed his departure until the following day.
General Manteuffel, the Prussian commander in Holstein,
had, it seems, among other high-handed acts, in order to prevent the meeting of the Local Diet of Holstein, caused the arrest of Lesser, the Austrian commissary, who was to have opened it. Baron Werther was informed upon his applying for them that he could not receive his passports until Lesser was released, and the Prussian Ambassador remained as a sort of hostage in the capital till the fett morning, when Lesser having been released, he received his papers and was permitted to depart in peace.

On the same day arrived here a telegraphic summars of the letter of the Emperor Napoleon, which excited a

middle Europe will afford excellent material for the operations of this fell monater. War, positione and famine! How agreeable it must be to Bismarck to think that his unwarrantable ambition has been the cause of letting these loose in Europe.

The Empress has gone on a pilgrimage to Maria fell, the seal of a powerful, wonder-working Image of the Yurgin, in Styria. After this her Majoray proceeds to Lachl, where she will apand the month of July.

The Queen of Saxony is expected to arrive here to-day. The crown jewels and treasures of Saxony have already gone to innebrack.

PRUSSIA.

Our Berlin Correspondence.

BRILLY, June 17, 1866.

The Civil War in Germany—Prinsia Seedes from the Confederation—Her Ukima'tem to Hanover, Hespe-Capel and Sasony—Its Rejection—The Pressian Troops Cross the Frontier—They Advance Upon Leiptic and Dresden—Plan of Operations—Platien of the Austrian Army—Circular of the Pressian Government—Interruption of Bashway and Telgraphic Communication—Last News—Reported Occupation of Desiden—Flight of the King of Sammy—Revolution in Hesse, &c.

The 18th June will be a dies neglighe in the annals of Germany. It marks the termination of the fifty years

peace—only temporarily interrupted by the revolutionary movements of 1848-49—which she has enjoyed since the conclusion of the great Napoleonic wars, and during which she has possessed, if not good government and domestic union, at least outward security and leisure d cultivate the arts of industry and material progress The war that she has commenced will not equal in dura tion the Thirty Years or even the Seven Years War, which desolated the Fatherland in former ages; but it may be quite if not more ruinous to her prosperity, and will probably end like them in the irruption of foreign armies and the partial dismemberment of her territory.

The catastrophe so long impending has been finally prought on by the motion of Austria in the Diet for the mobilization of the federal army to vindicate the rights of the Bund in Holstein. In spite of the protest of Prussia it was put to the vote on Thursday, the 14th, and passed by a majority of nine against six. All the four kingdoms, Bavaria, Saxony, Würtemburg and Hanover, roted against Prussia, as also did Electoral and Grand Ducal Hesse; for her, with the exception of Baden, only such petty states as Mecklenburg, Oldenburg and the Thuringian Duchies. Prussia herself declined to on the ground that the whole proceeding was illegal, and when the result was proclaimed her ambassador rose and declared that the adoption of the Austrian motion was tantamount to a declaration of war against a member of the confederacy, and consequently a breach of the federed the Union to be from that moment dissorted and to new confederacy on the basis proposed

morning, when Losser having less rolessed, he received his papers and was permitted to depart in passor.

On the same day arrived here a telegraphic summary of the letter of the Emperor Napoloon, which excluded a pool deal of wrathful feeling against that powerful primate, who take as though the sattlement of all the high program of the letter of the Emperor Napoloon, which are the same and in the ball remain "neutral milk he begin to think that the "baland or one when he will restore it to the equilibrium, related to the highest of the program of the program of the think programs, and finds a powerful sells on the other side of the Vistalia, and the program of the programs, and finds a powerful sells on the other side of the Vistalia, and the should be "let down," unless the course down the should be "let down," unless the course down the Shines provinces and perhaps the bland of Earlina as he recently in their examples, and the secretary of the program of the Shines provinces and perhaps the bland of Earlina as he recently in their examples, and the will come to the aid of Primats and Half, and thus secure the visians of power by disk primary in the state of the Shines provinces and perhaps the bland of Earlina as he is accessed for being querie, but that it is the feeling here now growing daily stronger, and the milk of the Shines provinces and perhaps the bland of Earlina as he is creamed in the secure of the secure ered the Union to be from that moment dissorted and to have coased to exist, reserving to itself the formation of a new confederacy on the basis proposed by Count Bismarck in his late circular. In a word, Prussia seemdes from the Germanic Union, remainees the engagements contracted under it, and undertakes to force the States opposed to her to join a new decreases, or wishing that it is to be the head, and from which Austria is excluded. Bismarck is propared to carry out the programme traced by him two pears agonto effect the unity of Germany, not by peaceful negotiation or parliamentary debate, but by "blood and iron." It must be admitted that after the vote of the Diet against him he had no alternative but war or submission, and that, as matters stand now, submission would be synonymous for Prussia with political extinction; but it is equally true that so unanimous a rote would never have taken place on the part of the second rate governments if he had not irritated them by his arrogance and excited their fears by his ambition.

After the withdrawal of the Prussian Ambassador from the Federal Council the question could only be in what quarter houlilities would first break out, and this was decided by the defection of Hanover and Hesse. Cassel, upon whose neutrality, at any rate, Prussia had every reason to calculate, parily from their geographical position and parily from the sympathy of their rulers with Bismarck's domestic system, and this seriously interfered with her military arrangements. The kingdom of Trussia is composed of two very unequal moietles. States Prussia has acquired the right of passage for her troops through their dominions, and two military roads have been assigned her for that purpose. The possession of these roads is of vital importance to Prussia, as without them the monarchy would be cut in two, and the western part, in which at present there are very few troops through their dominions, and two military roads have been assigned her for that purpose. The possession of these roads is of

Calculation of Principles (Principles of Principles (Principles of Principles of Princ

movements of the centre are favored by the railway from Olimats to Prague. The left wing is concentrated in the veiley of the Kibe, along the Saxon frontier, occupying the classic ground of Lovositz, Leitzeritz, Thorrainantait, Bodenbach and Toplitz, Is rests its basis of operations of the small fortress of Thorrainantait, on the Eibe; its magazines are at Prague, from whence the stores can be forwarded every day per rat, and its troops can cater Earnoy either from Thorrainantait to Bautsen, or from Aussig and Toplitz to Dresden. If they are beforehand with the Prastians is occupying the famous strong position of Pirras and ever ing their junction with the taxon army, they might easily attempt adach as Berlin.

An official declaration of war does not seem to have been issued by Prunia, but she has notified the commensured of hostilities to the foreign governments by a circular able dated the 16th and in which he says that "the resolution of the 16th and in which he says that "the resolution of the 16th and in which he says that "the resolution of the 16th and in which he says that "the resolution of the 16th and in which he says that "the resolution of the 16th and in which he says that "the resolution of the 16th and in which he says that "the resolution of the 16th and in which secured against the neighboring States. Prassis had, therefore, on the 16th June, offered Saxony, Hanover and Klectoral House an altiance on the basis of their unarmed neutrality, on condition of convoking a German parliament for the restoration of peace. At the same time Prussia had promised those States her guaranty of their possessions and their sovereignty. The brice States aforesaid had declined this offer. Since the geographical position of Prussia does not allow her to suffer their open or concessed emitty during a war with other parties, the Klug's troops had passed the frontier yestersay morning (?) in all three directions, to prevent us from being attacked in the rear while we were defending ourselves against Austra.

The Han

The telegraphic wires must have been cut in several places, for we have no direct accounts to-day from the seat of war, either in the west or the south. When the Prussian army was last heard of it was at Meissen, on the Eibe, fifteen miles from Presden, and the seat of a celebrated manufactory of porcelain or "Dresden china," as it is called in England. It is rumored that there has been a revolution in Cassel, that the people have deposed the Elector and keep lime confined in his palace. What gives some color to this report is that his cousin, and heir apparent, Prince Frederick of Hesse, who is married to a Prussian princess, and with whom he has long been at daggers drawn, was here yesterday, and started again suddenly after a long conference with Count Bismarck. The Grand Duke of Mecklenburg (one of the few adherents of Prussia) has been requested to send his army, some five or six thousand men, into Holstein, to assist the Prussians in keeping that province in order, as now that the greater part of the army of occupation has left for Hanover the inhabitants might be tempted to rise upon the small force that remains and to expet their "liberators."

Four P. M.

An extra just noblished by a paper in the interest of

An extra just published by a paper in the interest of the government, but whose news is not always trustworthy, asserts that the Prussians occupied Bresden vester day and were well received by the chizens. The King of Saxony and his Minister, Reiss, had fied protably to Bohemia. The commander of the Prussian corps, General Sienacher, had taken up his quarters in the Royal Schlos and issued a preclamation to the saxony. Letpsic was not occupied, but the Prussian troops were stationed all round, and the disposition of the inhabitants was highly favorable to Prussia. The same authority adds that the King of Hanover and his army have been surrounded by General Manieuffel's corps and will hardly be able to escape, and that the Elector of Hesse is a prisoner in the fortress of Ehrenbreistiem. All this wants commandion, though, as stated above, it is quite likely that the Prussians may have entered Dreeden without opposition after the retreat of the saxon army to Pirna.

THE WAR.

Active Hostillies Between the Prussian and Federal German Armies-Hanover and Saxony Fully Invaded and Partially Conquered-The Fourth Darmstadt Infantry Almost Annihilated by the Pressians - Austrian and Prussian Troops in Collision-Italy Declares War Against Austria-Dresden in Possession of the Prussians-The Italians Cross the Minelo-Prussian Troops in Austrian Silesia-Rumors of Russian Military and Naval Movements, &c.

GERMANY.

and the fed ral army.

The Fourth Darmstadt Infantry regiment has been al-

nost annibilated by the Prussians at Friedberg, between Frankfort and Giessen.

Large bodies of federal troops are massed at Mayence

and Frankfort, where the Wastemberg contingent will

According to intelligence me level here, an engagement Saxony, towards Lobau or Rumburg, between the Prussian Hussars and an Austrian corps. A consid-Austrian force is many in that direction, and other large corps are stand to be so to be blooms frontier, in the neighborhood of Troppan.

Hernarises.—Evening.

The Eighth Federal army corps is following closely on the track of the Pressian forces to Marburg, in Electoral Hesse. Large bodies of federal troops are marching in northerly direction.
It is stated that the Propings have occupied Wieels.

RECUESIONE, June 18, 1866.
A slight encounter took place yesterday between som Anstrian and Present cavairy on the road to Rumberg and close to the frontier. The Prusains retreated.

Marsenthal, Ostritz and Lobau are cocupied by two Princian regiments of infantry and one of humars, and Bernatath by two regiments of cavairy.

The Prusains are also close to the frontier near Werzeledorf, and they are hourly expected to advance into Bohemia.

The Prusains have not taken poss seion of Zitau, but have placed a strong garrison, with twelve pieces of artiflery, in the town of Bautsen.

The Prusains occupies Decoder of half-past eleven fade.

The Prunian from calcred this town this mering.
The Elector is at Frankfort.

Hundreds of Saxon inhabitants we flying toto Bellem's. The Prunians are forcibly electing men up to forty years of age.

min. The Principles are forcibly electrical men up to forty years of age.

Hamura, June 18, 1866.

General Mantenfel, at the head of the Principa troops, entered Lunchurg in Hanover, this morning.

The Principal Research of the American army and rendered its Fraction with the America Federal corps impossible.

First, June 18, 1866.

The Principal Lieutenant Colonel Craineds arrived here into with the America Federal corps impossible.

The Principal Lieutenant Colonel Craineds arrived here last night and suggested the garrinon, disminsion them to their homes. He was presented in the wind material.

Beauty, June 18. Evening.

Bailway communication between Chieffensh and Cassel is interrupted. The Havarania intended to cut the railway interested the railway bridge at Lichtenfels. The American have deserved the railway bridge at Controlled, on the failed and silesian frontier. The railway communication between Chieffensh and Cassel In consequence of the American June 18, 1866.

The object of the February Name Mars, June 18, 1888

be the Computed of Heistein.

The Mondeur de Rar techniques at following. — a private desputes amountees that an engagement loss taken place near Franklion: between the Heistein and the Primarian consists (room ties went. The Promesans are said to have gained the advancance, and continued their march after having secured processions of the railway.

The Bauarian Minuster has received his possioner, and will leave it rise to-day. The Promain Minuster as Minuster has received his possioner, and made in time of the same as the promain Minuster as Minuster from the form of the form o

ni constitution, or here enthrelatically re-

A Hanoverian revenue outter has been brought into

General Von Manteuffel is the chief commander of the Pression troops in Hanover. He will take all necessary seministrics hassures in the angacity of Prussian commissioner.

commissioner.

Strassumo, June 18, 1866.

A demonstration took place on Sunday at Carlaruha against the Prussian policy.

The garrians of Kebl and other regiments of Badest troops lett for Frankfort on Monday.

Prince Prederick Charles has issued an order of the day to the Pressian troops occupying Saxony, declaring that the Saxon inhabitants are not to be regarded as one mice. Private property is to be respected, and strict discipline maintained. cipline maintained.

The Austrian troops are to be requested and strict district and the Austrian troops are to be requested to withdraw when met with, and not to be treated as enemies, except in case of refusal.

The Prussian troops in this capital are under commer.

The order to the capital are under commer.

The commercial description of the capital are under commercial description. or General Herwarth.

The entry of the troops took place without any popular demonstration.

lar demonstration.

Vinne, June 18, 1866.

Advices received here from Bohemia, dated yesterday, state that the Saxon royal arms have been removed from all places occupied by the Prussians and replaced by Prussian arms.

Considerable contributions have been levied.

A slight skirmish has taken place between Prussian and Saxon cavairy pickets between Messaen and Kettschenbrade.

schenbrade.

Up to the present time the Prussians have not crossed the Austrian frontier.

the Austran frontier.

Benizy, June 18, 1866.
At the request of the Prussian government the French government has consented to protect Prussian intercess in Austra and Bayaria.

The French ambassadors at Vienna and Munich have already received the imperial authorization to this effect. The Prussian government has protested against the sciture of the Frankfort teleraph office by the Bayarians as a breach of international law.
On Saturday the King received Count Schulenburg, who had arrived here from Dresden.

DECLARATION OF WAR BY PRUSSIA.

Benlis, June 19, 1866.

Prussia formally declared war against Austria yester

Pages, June 19, 1866 The Monitour of this morning confirms the intelligence that Pressin only yesterday declared war against Austria.

that Prossis only yesterday declared war against Austria.

EFRY OF THE AUSTRIANS INTO SILENIA.

RAYMOR, Jone 18, 1866.

Divisions of Austrian troops have crossed the Silenian fronter at Klingebentel, coming from froppau.

Numers, June 19, 1866.

The Austrians commenced hostilities yesterday evening. An Austrian pairol crossed the Silenian fronter a Gubran, and fired quon a Prussian pairol.

Four thousand Austrians are marshing in column to wards the fronter.

Frankfort, June 19, 1866.

From 50,000 to 40,000 federal troops are assembled by

ore this city.

Brains, June 19, 1866.

A battle is expected near Frankfort.

The ra lway between Minden and Berlin is again open BERLIN, June 19, 1866.

The Minister of Hesse-Darmstath has been ordered to leave the Prussian capital on account of the scaure of the Prussian telegraph station at Hamburg by Darmstata A Prussian army corps—thirty thousand strong—bivouacked at Abersdorf last night. Tester strong are expected to-day at Seifnennersdorf, and eith thandred at Littlor.

The Prussians have occupied Siedenburg in considerable force, and reinforcements are strippent as

the Frussians have occupied Riedenburg in crossidera-ble force, and reinforcements are stil poor in gin, Koze, Ruhemia, June 19, 1868. On Saturday twenty thousand Pressians occ paed da-chera, two miles from Leipsic, and subsequently Wor-zen, Dahlen and Press. Railway communication between Leipsic and Press is destroyed.

destroyed.

The Westphalian army corps, stationed at Schkendits, is going to the Silmian frontier.

Hungary and Croatta.

The depotation upon the affairs common to itergary and Croatta have agreed upon the following main of a minon between the two provinces:

Croatta maintains her autonomy; but on questions relative to the other provinces of the empire ale from one common state body with Hungary.

The Berlin papers publish a telegram come consecuting that the King of Italy has d clared was against Aut the to day.

No authorize confirmation of this news has as yet been

The rumor is current here that Italy has declared as a rainst Ametria and has broken off diplomatic relation with flavaria. Proseson, June 18, 1806, rday morning for Lean, a

Gartbaldi left Como yesterday carriard let come yesterday morning for Leco, and was followed at noon by some troops.

As soon as the volunteers are completely equipped they win proceed to Bergame and Bressa. The Chamber of Deputs to day annulled the re-sterion of Mazzini as deputs for Messina by 140 signing 45 voles. Four members abstained from voling.

Volunces, Jun 19, 1805.

The Italian government formally declared was a an est Acetra yesteriay.

under Bron Bleanoit.

The persons attached to the King's he severed have left Fibrence in order to join his Majosty at the decay.

The Scanty yesterday is some atmost thinks recover rejected the bit impounts a tax que his main teniors.

Telegraphic communication with Venezia is inter-

upted.

The Nations of to-day publishes letters from Rome lating that (ardinal theoretic bas resigned, and than the

The Chamber of Deputies to day adopted the mind

THE RUSSIAN ARRY IN MOTION
LEADER June 17 1006
The vanquard of a strong H season June 17 1006
In the district of Lubin, has served at landgem, a small bown on the Austro-Russian fromier.

Biggian on the Austro-Rossens frontier.

Biggian Trop - Claim For Title Sattic.

Baccasia, Jun 19-9-6-P M

It is reported that a Russian remodul fleet wit short leave Crumstaft to crass in the Hatte. The time a consist of ting frigates Sebastopol and Cetropacture, t floating butterles Notronesis and Kremel, and the gu boate stretter, Liftmany, Person and Lova Hear a mira Lichatch if will be entrusted with the command.

THE MANIFESTOES.

Royal Indictments and Popular Procis-

The following are the most important pas ac-fraction manifests to the Austrian passes; i. Viesa. It may:

way line between Coburg and Hambery, and to Dow up the railway bridge at Lobberfells. The Austrians have desiryed the railway bridge at Convention and Machiner and Color of the Austrians have desiryed the railway bridge at Convention to the Color of the Color of the Austrians have desiryed the railway bridge at Convention to the Color of the Color of the Austrians have desired and Science and Machinera for the Color of the Austrian for the Color of the Austrian war manifesto, all the available Wurfemberg troops have been sent to the available for the life to the life

min note, and an increase not resorption of a present in bittom by my personnels.

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